

Recd of W. D. Howard twenty dls. being the subscription
for the Californians for A Bell Esq. W. M. Myer Esq.
A. H. Siskier Esq. and J. Temple - Monterey 27.
Oct 1846

Walter Cutler

Monterey August 12th 1846

Received of Mr D. H. Howard five dollars being
his subscription for California from Aug 15th
1846 to Aug 15, 1847.

R. Semple



CALIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1.

MONTEREY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

No. 28.

By COLTON & SIMPLE.

Terms—	SUBSCRIPTION, ONE YEAR IN DVANCE	\$5 00
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JOURNAL OF THOMAS G. LARKIN, ESQ., late
U. S. Consul, while prisoner to the Californians, from the
15th Nov 1847, till his release at the taking of the Pueblo
de los Angeles:

On the 15th of November last, from information received of the sickness of my family in San Francisco, where they had gone to escape the expected revolutionary troubles in Monterey, and from letters from Captain Montgomery requesting my presence respecting some stores for the Portsmouth; I, with one servant left Monterey for San Francisco, knowing that for one month no Californian forces had been within 160 miles of us. That night I put up at the house of Don Joaquin Gomez, sending my servant to San Juan, 6 miles beyond, to request Mr. J. Thompson to wait for me as he was on the road for San Francisco. About midnight I was aroused from my bed by the noise made by 10 Californians, (unshaved and unwashed for months, being in the mountains,) rushing into my chamber with guns, swords, pistols and torches in their hands. I needed but a moment to be fully awake, and knew my exact situation, the first cry was, "Como Estamos Señor Consul." "Vamos Señor Larkin." At my bedside was several letters that I had re-read before going to bed. On dressing myself, while my captors were saddling my horse, I assorted these letters and put them into different pockets; after taking my own time to dress and arrange my valises, we started, and rode to a camp of 70 or 80 men on the banks of the Monterey River, there each officer and principal person passed the time of night with me, and a remark or two. The Comandante took me one side and informed me that his people demanded that I should write to San Juan to the American Captain of Volunteers, saying that I had left Monterey to visit the distressed families at the River, and request or demand that twenty men should meet me before daylight, that I could station them before my return to town, in a manner to protect these families.

The natives, he said, were determined on the act being accomplished. I at first endeavoured to reason with him on the infamy and the impossibility of the deed, but to no avail, he said my life depended on the letter, that he was willing, nay anxious to preserve my life as an old acquaintance, but could not control his people in this affair—from argument I came to a refusal, he advised, urged, and demanded. At this period an officer called out: * * *

(None here those who are named.) I then said, in this manner: you may act and threaten night by night; my life on such condition is of no value or pleasure to me. I am by accident your prisoner, make the most of me, write, I will not, shoot as you see fit, and I am done talking on this subject. I left him, and went to the camp fire, for

a half hour or more there was some commotion around me when all disturbance subsided.

At daylight we started with a flag flying and a drum beating and travelled 8 or 10 miles, when we camped in a low valley or hollow, there they caught with the lasso 3 or 4 head of cattle belonging to the nearest Rancho, and breakfasted. The whole day their out riders rode in every direction, on the lookout to see if the American company left the mission of San Juan, or Lieut. Col. Fremont left Monterey, they also rode to all the neighbouring Ranchos and forced the Rancharios to join them. At one o'clock they began their march with 130 men, (and 200 or 300 extra horses), they marched in four single files occupying four positions, myself under charge of an officer, and 5 or 6 men in the centre. Their plan of operation for the night, was to rush into San Juan, 10 or 15 men, who were to retreat, under the expectation that the Americans would follow them, in which case the whole party outside was to cut them off. I was to be retained in the centre of the party. Ten miles south of the mission they encountered 8 or 10 Americans a part of whom retreated in a low ground covered with oaks, the others returned to the house of Señor Gomez, to alarm their companions. For over one hour the 130 Californians surrounded the 6 or 8 Americans, occasionally giving and receiving shots, during this period I was several times requested, then commanded to go among the oaks and bring out my countrymen, and offer them their lives on giving up their rifles and persons. I at last offered to go and call them out on condition that they should return to San Juan or go to Monterey, with their arms, this being refused I told the Commandante to go in and bring them out himself, while they were consulting how this could be done, 50 Americans came down on them, which caused an action of about 20 or 30 minutes; 30 or 40 of the natives leaving the field at the first fire, they remained drawn off by fives and tens until the Americans had the field to themselves, both parties remained within a mile of each other until dark. Our countrymen lost Capt. Burrows of St. Louis, Misso, Capt. Forster, and two others, with 2 or 3 wounded. The Californians lost two of their countrymen, and José Garcia of Val. Chili, with seven wounded. At the beginning of the action I had my own saddle and horse, the horse was supposed to be too swift a one for me to have when so near my countrymen; so the officer in charge of me exchanged with me, his sergeant seeing the one given me was better than his, again made an exchange, a soldier followed his example, until I had the worst of saddles, and a horse hardly able to walk. During the action a Ranchero seeing a relation shot down, came full speed towards me, saying, "this man caused it all," he leveled his gun, when within 20 yards, at that moment I backed my horse and put myself behind another person, the man with some rude expression passed on.

All intention of encamping near Monterey any longer, was given up; we therefore travelled south and encamped about midnight far in the mountains off the main road to Santa Barbara. On awaking next morning I found ninety of the party had disappeared. Three officers and 5 or 6 soldiers were then ordered to proceed with all speed with me for Santa Barbara, leaving their horses on the road as they tired them, and seizing others from any person they met.

[concluded in our next.]

[concluded in our next.]

*When an officer crept on his hands and knees in the grass to have a fair view and received a ball in his body and was carried off on a horse by a companion.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1847.

The U. S. Frigate, Savannah, Capt. Mervine, has arrived off the harbor. Gen. Kearney passenger.

A Courier just arrived from San Diego, only one letter for us, from which we infer, that Commodore Stockton will not sail until the courier returns to San Diego.

In my anxiety for information in relation to town lots, I was induced to publish in the first papers printed, of the present number, a small article, which seems to convey a different idea from what was intended. And as our Editor I am determined never to make remarks which bear upon the personal feelings of any. I have therefore substituted this article.

R. SEMPLE.

It is reported that Gen. Kearney will take up his residence on shore in a few days.

LAST meeting of the Y. M. of L. H. Club. His Hon. Don Strzypmly, in the chair. Next meeting at the odh rnahsden. DSCJXO WFFP HCTOQ, President.

It may be interesting to our readers to know who forms the New Cabinet of Queen Victoria. UDe have not room for comments.

THE NEUW MINISTRY.

IN THE CABINET.—Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Crittenden, Lord Chancellor; Marquis of Lansdown, President of the Council; Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State of the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs; Rt. Hon. Charles UWood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Macauley, Paymaster General; Viscount Morpeth, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Marquis of Clanricarde, Post Master General; Earl of Glendow, President of the Board of Trade; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the board of control; Mr. Labouchere, Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Friend.

Las personas vecinas de este puerto que han tenido el gusto de hacer el coloquio; les dan las mas expresivas gracias, a todas las personas que les honraron con su asistencia. Al mismo tiempo manifiestan su eterna gratitud y reconocimiento a todos los S. S. que voluntariamente se han dignado co-operar para ayuda de los gastos que tubieron que otorgarse al objeto de la funcion. Monterey Feb. 26 de 1847.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA, U. S. WRECK OF THE FERRY, WITH COM. SLOAT PASSENGER. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The New York V Weekly Herald has one page filled with accounts of the terrible gale which occurred on the Coast of Florida, on the 11th October 1846. Our paper is too small to publish the particulars.

Capt. Dutton of the Engineer Corps gives the most detailed account, from which we condense the following facts. He says:

"The town of Key West is now a heap of ruins. Of about 400 houses, large and small, there is not more than 10 or 12 left standing, or in a habitable condition, and those much shattered, whilst the general confusion and

distress can hardly be realized. * * At this time commenced a scene which defies description. The houses in town (stone as well as wood) were torn piece meal and scattered away like chaff before the wind. * * In brief terms, I have to report the total destruction of all the works thus far erected for the construction of the fort. The wharves, bridges, houses, lighters, boats, tools, machinery, and materials, ordnance stores—in short, all have been swept away, and mixed up with the general ruin."

"The light house at the southwest point, including keeper's house, has been swept away, leaving not a vestige to mark the spot where it stood. At this place the keeper's family and friends, 14 persons, perished; and where Sand Key and its light house stood, is now left only a shoal. All the vessels in the harbor, ten or twelve brigs and schooners, have been driven ashore and wrecked, including the revenue cutter; their crews saved; but as far as ascertained, about thirty lives have been lost on the Key."

"It commenced on the night of the 10th inst., at about 11 P. M., and lasted until Monday morning, the 12th inst. The whole town has been overflowed; and I am sorry to say, that we have lost some 50 or more inhabitants who were drowned or killed by the falling of roofs, &c."

He estimates the loss to the Engineer Department alone, at 50,000 dollars, and about 50 lives lost on the Island.

Commodore Sloat in his report to the Department says:

"The destruction of life and property by this hurricane is immense. Forty or fifty vessels were known to be on shore before I left; nearly all the wrecking vessels are destroyed; the town at Key West is entirely in ruins; not more than five or six houses remain uninjured. Of the light-houses at Key West and Sand Key, not a vestige remains; Sand Key is washed away, so that the sea flows over it. Fifteen persons were lost at the light-house at Key West, and six at that on Sand Key. Many other lives were lost in the harbor and town of Key West. The revenue cutter Morris is a wreck, lying in two feet water; the custom house is blown down, and the marine hospital unroofed, and otherwise much injured; the preparations for building the forts are entirely destroyed. The barracks escaped with less damage than any other buildings, but they have been slightly damaged. Some storages, wagons, &c., for the army, have been wrecked in the harbor; and as near as I can judge, the loss of public property at Key West will not fall short of two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars."

The gale was almost as destructive at Havana as at Key West. It commenced there on the 10th of October, and continued till the 12th, several hours sooner than it commenced at Key West. The following extracts will give some idea of the almost unparalleled destructiveness of the gale.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Oct. 20.

"By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Thames, Capt. Hnat, R. N., we have been attentively favored with the particulars of an awful hurricane which visited Havana on the 10th and 11th instant.

The Thames was at Havana at the time, but fortunately with three other vessels only, rode out the gale in safety."

The Shavers at the Navy Yard are blown down

The wharves are torn up and much injured, and are covered with wrecked property. The town has suffered comparatively little, but the suburbs especially the Cerro Horcon, Colon, and in Lazaro very much. In Regla also the damage done is frightful, in one house alone or rather out of its ruins were dug 11 corpses. UWhat is the total number of lives lost is not yet known. The Theatre Tacou has suffered a good deal, the Theatre Principal is in ruins. At the height of the hurricane the barometer was 27.74. In 1844 it was 28.42.

VESSELS ASHORE OR SUNK

Ten British merchant vessels. Among them we notice the Agnes Jane, Richardson, (totally dismantled, fast ashore, stern stove in, harbour side down, has 250 boxes of sugar on

board.) Nineteen American ships, barks, brigs and schooners, thirty three Spanish, two Russian, two Bremen, four Danish, two Belgian, one Dutch, four French, one Austrian, and one Brazilian. The Regia ferry steamers and Matanzas steamers are some sunk, some ashore and useless.

SHIPS OF U.S.A.

French frigate Audomede, 60, Rear Admiral La Place, lost ashore. French corvette Blonde, 20, ashore, mast and funnel gone, and serious damage. Spanish brig Hatanero, 20, Vice Admiral Ribera, safe and sound. Spanish brig Constitution, 10, totally lost, gone to pieces. Spanish brig Laborde, ashore. Spanish schooner Criolla, 1, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish schooner Hatanero, ashore. Spanish schooner Polka, 1, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish schooner Infanta, ashore. Spanish brigantine Tuaniba, wrecked—in pieces. Spanish steamer Montezuma, ashore, foremast gone, bowsprit and bows knocked away. Spanish steamer Guadalupe, ashore. Spanish brig Truano, quarantine bulk, ashore—totally lost.

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 29.

"But the wharves presented the most disastrous spectacle—ships, barks, brigs and schooners some crowded on the top of the others, three tier deep, sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or totally crushed to pieces, with the owners, captains and sailors gazing upon the scene of destruction. Some vessels known to be in the harbor previous to the hurricane, have disappeared, and their fate left in conjecture. As nothing could be seen a furlong's length, owing to the showers of spray and drift which filled the air, and as the wind blew nearly into the harbor, they could not have gone out, but the sad spectacle of masts, spars, yards and pieces of wreck which strewn the harbor, proved that they must have drifted into each other and sunk, or gone to pieces. The numerous men of war were driven ashore and dismasted.

It is not known how many lives were lost, but bodies were seen floating in the harbor in the different dresses of seamen in the merchant and naval service.

The brig Mohawk, from Newfoundland, went ashore at the Punta Fort, and was exposed in the heaviest part of the hurricane. The crew escaped by lines being let down from the fort to the wreck, by which they ascended to the walls of the fort.

News from the interior stated that the sugar crops were very much injured, and in many instances ruined. A continuance of fine weather might restore such as was not totally lost. The coffee plants were also seriously damaged. The gale towards Cardenas was not so violent.

Fears were entertained regarding several vessels which sailed the day preceding the hurricane.

The Governor had issued permission to such as had had their houses damaged, to rebuild with wood, a privilege hitherto denied under such circumstances.

His Excellency was seen riding with his suite, the day following the hurricane, to estimate the damage done. He was everywhere received with marks of respect by the citizens.

The captain of a brig, whose name we did not learn, died on the 13th, from wounds received during the gale.

The hurricane commenced about 12 o'clock on the 10th, and was at its height at 9 o'clock on the 11th.

Capt. Merrill reports the following vessels sunk, ashore, dismasted, &c. at Havana, in the hurricane of 10th inst.

The bark Rapid, of New York, sunk at her anchors, has been got up, and would load in a few days for New York. The bark Iowa, of Baltimore, went ashore. U.S. got off after discharging, with little injury. Ship Madeline, of and from New York, arrived on the 9th, sunk next day, and would be sold. Ship Childie Harold, of N. York, Crosby from Guayaquil, badly damaged—was repairing and taking in cargo of sugar for New York. Capt. Crosby of the ship Childie Harold died at Havana on the 13th inst. of inflammation of the bowels. Ship Mulder, of New York will be a total loss. She was a new ship, about 16 months old. Bark Madeline, Shankland of Philadelphia, just arrived from New Orleans, sunk. Brig Echo, Smith, of Newport, sunk. Brig Liabou, of Newport, injured about

\$1000. Brig Mohawk, Crocker, sunk; cargo and vessel total loss; was sold for \$400. Brig Oak, had been ashore on the rocks; lost her foremast and main topmast. Brig UUilmotet of Boston, badly damaged, having had her stern knocked off, probably would be condemned. Brig Titi badly damaged, had her side stove in and lost topmast. U.S. repairing, and would sail in a few days for New Orleans. Brig Cumberland, of New York, badly injured and was condemned. Schooner Planet, Jacobs, sunk; condemned, and sold for \$10. Schooner Merabant, of Charleston, Keen, dismasted.

NOTICE.—SECTION 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802, reads:

"And be it further enacted, That every person who shall procure, or entice a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year. C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U.S. Army.

Monterey, California, Feb. y. 25th, 1847.

28-31

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847.

JOHN PATY,
for Paty & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts to James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowed until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to March, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery. Monterey, February 25th, 1847.

28th

JOHN PATY,
JOHN VIOGET.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraidas con la Barca Don Quixote anterior a esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.

Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847.

JUAN PATY.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quixote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad á esta fecha, se servirán presentar sus cuentas á Santiago H. Gleason ó á Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningún interés, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten; y todas las personas que adeuden á dicha Barca Don Quixote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se servirán ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses desde esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán á su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847.

JUAN PATY,
JUAN VIOGET.

28th

NEW GOODS.—Received per Bark Don Quixote, and for sale by T. B. GREEN, Dry Goods; Hardware; Sugar; Tea; Grind Stones; Salt; Arrow Root; Try Pot; Wheel Barrows; Assorted Iron; Hoop Iron; Boat Oars; Mill Saws; Pit Saws, &c. &c. &c.

26

LAND CLAIMS.—The subscriber will attend to any business in relation to land claims in the Middle and Northern Districts of California. Draw up deeds and transfers of land, according to the laws of the U. States. Monterey Feb. 25th. 28th R. SEMPLE.

GENERAL ORDER.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, in virtue of Authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the interruption caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California, by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs for the space of six months from the 1st March next, viz from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz: Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Rice.

Done on board the U. S. Ship Independence, Harbor of Monterey, 11th of February 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK; Commander in Chief.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Scott & Wilson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts with the said firm, are requested to present them. And those indebted to the same, are hereby informed, that their accounts must be paid, and cancelled before eight months; or they will be handed over to their Attorney at law for recovery.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN WILSON.

Yerba Buena, Jan'y 22d. 1847.

AVISO AL PUBLICO

Hiabiendose desuelta mutuamente hoy dia lar compania concida bajo el nombre de SCOTT & WILSON. Se suplica a toda persona que tenga cuentas con ellos a presentarlos inmediatamente. Y los que adeudan se sirvan de pagar y cubrir sus compromisos, antes del termino de ocho meses; de lo contrario, se pasara la cuenta a un Procurador para su cobro.

DIEGO SCOTT.
JUAN WILSON.

Yerba buena, y Enero 22 de 1847.

25-3t

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

WALTER COLTON,
Chief Magistrate.

17th

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SERVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea sávide a toda persona residente en esta jurisdiccion de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdiccion de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiera que sea, de aqui en adelante podra tomar en su servicio ningun Indio sin que este le presenta un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servia; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarse en donde le convenga, y que nada le deve de sueldos avanzados.

Cualquiere persona que toma en su servicio un Indio sin el requisito arriba expresado, y le da algun dinero o otra propiedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perderra el dinero o propiedad así adelantado; y en caso que haya alguna prueba que algun Indio sea invitado por cualquiera persona a salir del servicio del amo que lo ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyo o que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriba mencionada aquel persona sera espuesta a una multa, que no excedera al suma de veinte pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23-1f WALTER COLTON. Primera Magistrado.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office Price 12 1-2 cents.

JUZGADO DE PAZ, }

Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADA.—Cualquiere persona que compra una rez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera expuesto a la confiscacion del animal así comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excedera la suma de veinte pesos a discrecion del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdiccion.

17th WALTER COLTON. Primera Magistrado

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847. }

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the form-r employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

23-1f WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

FOR BOSTON.—The A. I. fast sailing ship VANDALIA T. C. Everett, commander, will sail from San Diego for Boston, on, or about the 25th of January next. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to WM. D. M. HOWARD, No. 1 Water street,

13 1f Yerba Buena.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business on the coast of California.

FRANK WARD.

WILLIAM M. SMITH

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-1f

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "Elizabeth," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street. Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847. 25-1f

Los que abajo firmamos hemos entrado en compania esta dia, bajo la firma de VVard & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costa de California

FRANK VVARD,

VVILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847. 26 1f

WANTED.—A good writer acquainted with book keeping and willing to devote his time and attention to business, can obtain a situation by applying to the subscriber at his office in this town. Monterey, February 12th, 1847. 26-1f THOMAS O. LARKIN.

GOODS.—Patt & Co. have opened store in the building of J Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote. 15 1f

D JUAN PATY & CO han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiago Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, y accedidos de desembargar de la Barco Don Quixote. 15 1f

CASH STORE.—Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27th MILTON LITTLE.

JOB PRINTING.—CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c. Executed with despatch at this OFFICE

LIFORNIAN.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

Vol. 1.

MONTEREY, SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1847.

No. 29.

THE CALIFORNIAN—Is published every Saturday morning.

By COLTON & SEMPLE.

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JOURNAL OF THOMAS O. LARKIN, ESQ., late

U. S. Consul, while prisoner to the Californians, from the
15th Nov 1847, till his release at the taking of the Pueblo
de los Angeles:

[concluded.]

On reaching the Cuartel of that town, I found a concourse of people waiting to see their prisoner. I was to be confined in this building until orders should be received from their General. By the influence of Dr. N. A. Den, and his promising to feed the guard and their officer, I was removed to his house in Santa Barbara. My captors waited for the arrival of the 180 men who were in the action of the 15th; only some 15 or 20 made their appearance. We then started for the Pueblo de los Angeles.—On my arrival there, the second in command, (making an apology that his general was unwell,) brought out one hundred men in arms, received me and placed me in the best room in the Government house. The first day I was supplied with bedding and furniture, soon after with clothing, and anything they supposed I needed. The General of the forces on visiting me, offered me everything I might desire, except English books, which he did not own.

My table was supplied from two or three houses with all the market afforded. I could therefore invite the officers around me, as they had nothing to eat only when they visited their relatives in the town. No person was allowed to visit me only in presence of certain officers, I then had to converse in Spanish. These supposed not friendly to their cause, was debared from entering my room. Once I was allowed to dine out at the house of a Spanish gentleman, whom they could not well refuse, their general was sent with me. In the different rooms of the Government house there were 16 or 18 American prisoners, (many of them had married in the country.) These men associated together, and although we at times elbowed each other, I could not speak to them.

At the end of December it was ascertained that my health was in danger from close confinement. I was therefore permitted to reside at the house of Don Luis Vignos, where I had large gardens and vineyards to walk in, without any guards, I promising not to correspond with my countrymen and not to talk politics with my visitors. On the 3rd or 4th of January, news reached the Pueblo that Col. Fremont was south of Santa Barbara, marching to meet the Californian forces. The latter then mustered all they could, to the number of 400 to 500, and encamped two or three days at the mission of San Fernando, awaiting the arrival of the Riflemen, and appeared very anxious to have a fight. Information now reached Gen. Flores that Commodore Stockton with 600 men from San Diego would

soon be in his vicinity. He immediately ordered all the Mexicans and Californians to leave San Fernando and march to the opposite side of the Pueblo to meet the marine forces. 12 or 15 miles south of the Pueblo the two forces met on the 8th of January; the Californians were 100 men less in number than the Americans, yet they were well mounted, with hundreds of extra horses. When Commodore Stockton was crossing the Rio del San Gabriel, the enemy had every opportunity of destroying many of his people, but they permitted the time to pass by, and on seeing the Commodore arrive on their side of the river declared the war was over on their part.

On the night of the 8th both forces encamped in sight of each other; on the 9th near two hundred of the Californians left the field for their homes; the action on the 2d day was carried on at even longer shots and a safer distance than on the former day. On this day I was taken to the field and retained there until some time in the night. The house and premises where I had been the last week, had received many families for protection, whose husbands or brothers had taken up arms; on seeing me taken away they became frightened, under the idea that if I was not returned, my countrymen on entering the Pueblo might cause more injury than they otherwise would, had I been there. The mother of one of the principal chiefs in arms, sent to the field a short address to her Paisanos in my favor, fearing the former threat of carrying me to Mexico by land was now to be put in force, a military junta was formed on the field who ordered my discharge after dark.

During my imprisonment an attempt was made by the Mexican officers to send me with Messrs. Rouland, VVilson, Godey and other Americans, to Mexico via Sonora; this the Californian officers would not permit for fear they might be sent round Cape Horn, by Commodore Stockton or General Kearney who they had lately heard of, the attempt however caused a revolution among the officers, which on the third day ended by Flores putting all the Monterey officers in prison, where he confined them until he required their presence to meet Col. Fremont.

During my imprisonment I endeavored to effect an exchange, or to be allowed to go on parole, this the General would not permit. Four-fifths of the Mexican and Californian officers who had given Commodore Stockton their written parole, broke it and took up arms, they therefore supposed a parole of no consideration or value in California. I was also informed that my countrymen could not produce as many prisoners as they would demand for my liberation, that I had been for years engaged in wresting California from the Mexican flag and introducing my countrymen into it, to overthrow the native Government, in fact my captors had made up their minds that all their troubles and loss of power originated from my past machinations.

They concluded that my pen, voice and intrigues were now brought to a close, with some vague idea that my separation from my countrymen would produce something to their benefit, and that although I should have the best of treatment in one respect, I should be closely watched; when all their offers to me had failed, and Gen. Kearney, Com. Stockton and Lt. Col. Fremont were drawing near to surround them, I was discharged on the field, after hearing from several hundreds of reasons why they had taken up arms, and many requested me to assist their families when my countrymen should re-take the Pueblo; during my imprisonment it was very rare that I heard any boasting from a Californian, on the contrary, very many regretted the force of circumstances that had caused them

to again unfold their former flag with a certainty of again having to surrender to the American forces.

Commodore Stockton, and General Kearny, entered the Pueblo de los Angeles on the 10th of January, until the moment of their entry the streets were full of armed men who soon disappeared. On the 11th, Gen Flores, Manuel Garcias, his second in command, the prefect of Monterey and some thirty others deserted from the battalion in the night and fled to Sonora and taking away from the Ranchos of the misled natives two or three hundred horses.

On the 13th, Don Andres Pico, collected together within a few miles of Lt. Col. Fremont's forces, and obtained a capitulation which enabled every Californian to retire in peace to their Ranchos. Col. Fremont, and his forces entered the Pueblo on the 14th. The next week General Kearny, and Commodore Stockton returned to San Diego with their respective forces. From the Pueblo I travelled to San Diego, by my own will and pleasure having travelled before at the pleasure of others; at San Diego, Commodore Stockton, dispatched the Cyane to land me in Monterey, where I arrived after an absence from home of 88 days.

The war in California, is now over, as far as the Californians are concerned, and their manners and customs are tolerated, and common protection afforded them, they will gradually fall into the new order of affairs. They have had in different parts nine hundred men under arms, every man with good horses and a lance, most of them with swords, pistols, rifles, or carbines, every one of them countrymen to aid them either by choice or force; a perfect knowledge of every hill and valley, and an utter contempt for foreign Infantry, especially "scoundrels;" yet they did not succeed and have found that their losses in horses and waste of time so great as to prefer peace for the future, under a guarantee of good treatment.

THE CALIFORNIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1847.

The U. S. Line-of-battle Ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle, arrived in port on Tuesday, 2d inst; Warren, Capt. Hull, same day, and the Merchant bark Tusso; also, the brig Euphemis, 25th ult.

NOTIFICATION.

The blockade "of all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets and inlets on the West Coast of Mexico, south of San Diego," declared by Commodore Stockton of the Navy of the United States on the 19th day of August last, is hereby annulled.

In virtue of authority from the President of the United States, I do hereby declare the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas, on the West Coast of Mexico, to be in a state of blockade; and with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed before the blockade ports at as early a period as practicable.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockaded port will be permitted to retire within twenty days from and after the commencement of the blockade.

Given on board the United States Ship Columbus at Monterey, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1847.

JAMES BIDDLE, Com'dg. the U. S.

Squadron in the Pacific.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. BE IT KNOWN.

That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the People of California a share of the good

government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the People of the United States, and to protect them at the same time, from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions,—has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed will have the happy results desired.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade,—the conditions on which vessels of all nations, our own as well as foreign, may be admitted into the ports of the Territory, and the establishment of all Port Regulations.

To the Commanding Military Officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the People and Territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Done at MONTEREY, Capitol of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.

S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen'l. U. S. A.

and Governor of California.

A TODOS LOS QUE LAS PRESENTES VIEREN, SABED.

Que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos,—desearo de dar y de asegurar a los Habitantes de California una participacion en el buen gobierno y feliz organizacion de que goza el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos, y protegerles al mismo tiempo de los ataques de enaiguas extranjeros y de las agitaciones domesticas, ha envestido a los que suscriben con poderes distintos y separados, tanto en lo civil como en lo militar; en el ejercicio de cuya co-operacion unanimes, se fundan las esperanzas de los buenos resultados que se desean.

Al Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Navales le ha cometido el Presidente, el arreglo del comercio de importacion, las condiciones bajo las cuales los buques de todas las naciones tanto nacionales como extrangeras, deban admitirse en los puertos del Territorio, y el establecimiento de todas las regulaciones de los puertos.

Al Jefe Militar le ha encargado el Presidente la direccion de las operaciones en tierra, y le ha envestido con las funciones de administrar el Gobierno del Pueblo y Territorio ocupado por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos.

Dado en Monterey, Capitol de California este primer dia de Marzo, del año de 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Navales.

S. W. KEARNY, Brigadier del Ejercito,
de los Estados Unidos, y Gobernador de California.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Vanderling VVillie," is before us, rather of a personal nature, and from the character he gives of the redoubtable "Grim-shank," we should suppose him to be too much of a blackguard to be noticed in the columns of the Californian; for we are determined to have as late to do with unprincipled men as possible.

The public documents of this week will no doubt be read with great interest.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The President of the United States having instructed the undersigned to take charge of the civil government of California, he enters upon his duties with an ardent desire to promote as far as he is able, the interests of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants.

The undersigned has instructions from the President to respect and protect the religious institutions of California, and to see that the religious rights of the People are in the simplest manner preserved to them, the constitution of the United States allowing every man to worship his Creator in such a manner as his own conscience may dictate to him.

The undersigned is also instructed to protect the persons and property of the quiet and peaceable inhabitants of the country against all or any of their enemies, whether from abroad or at home; and when he now assures the Californians that it will be his duty and his pleasure to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them all to exert themselves in preserving order and tranquility, in promoting harmony and concord, and in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws.

It is the wish and design of the United States to provide for California with the best possible form, a free Government similar to those in her other Territories, and the people will soon be called upon to exercise their rights as freemen in electing their own Representatives, to make such laws as may be deemed best for their interest and welfare. But until this can be done, the laws now in existence and not in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, will be continued until changed by competent authority; and those persons who hold office, will continue in the same for the present, provided they swear to support that constitution, and to faithfully perform their duty.

The undersigned hereby assures all the inhabitants of California from any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and will consider them as citizens of the United States; those who remain quiet and peaceable will be respected in their rights and protected in them; should any take up arms against, or oppose the Government of this Territory, or instigate others to do so, they will be considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

When Mexico forced a war upon the United States, time did not permit the latter to invite the Californians as friends to join her standard, but compelled her to take possession of the country to prevent any European Power from seizing upon it, and in doing so, some excesses and unauthorized acts were no doubt committed by persons employed in the service of the United States, by which a few of the inhabitants have met with a loss of property; such losses will be duly investigated, and those entitled to remuneration will receive it.

California has for many years suffered greatly from domestic trouble; civil wars have been the poisoned fountains which have sent forth trouble and pestilence over her beautiful land. Now those fountains are dried up; the Star Spangled Banner floats over California, and as long as the sun continues to shine upon her, as long will it flow there, over the natives of the land, as well as others who have found a home in her bosom; and under it, agriculture must improve and the arts and sciences flourish, as seed in a rich and fertile soil.

The Americans and Californians are now but one People: let us cherish one wish, one hope, and let that be the peace and quiet of our country. Let us as a Band of Brothers unite and emulate each other in our exertions to benefit and improve this our beautiful, and which soon must be our happy and prosperous home.

Done at Monterey, Capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the 11th year of Independence of the United States. S. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen.

AL PUEBLO DE CALIFORNIA.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos habiendo dispuesto que el infrascripto se encargue del Gobierno civil de California, comienza sus funciones con un deseo ardiente de promover en cuanto pueda los intereses del país y el bienestar de sus habitantes.

El que sucribe tiene instrucciones del Presidente de respetar y proteger las instituciones religiosas de California, y de cuidar de que los derechos religiosos de sus habitantes sean asegurados de la manera mas amplia, pues la Constitución de los Estados Unidos permite à cada uno el privilegio de adorar à su Criador del modo que le dicte su propia conciencia.

Tambien tiene el infrascripto instrucciones de proteger à las Personas y Propiedades de los habitantes quietos y pacíficos del país, contra todos y cada uno de sus enemigos sean de fuera ó domésticos; y al asegurar ahora à los Californios que tanto su deber como su inclinación le harán dar cumplimiento à estas instrucciones, à ellos les convida para que se esfuerzen en conservar el orden y la tranquilidad, en promover la armonía y la concordia, y en mantener la autoridad y la eficacia de las leyes.

Los Estados Unidos tienen el deseo y la intencion de procurar para la California con la brevedad posible, un gobierno libre semejante à los de sus demas Territorios, y se invitará bien pronto à sus habitantes, para que ejerzan sus derechos de ciudadanos libres, en la eleccion de sus propios Representantes, à fin de que estos dicten las leyes que se consideren mas adaptadas à sus intereses y bienestar. Mas mientras esto se verifique, las leyes vigentes, en la actualidad, que no se opongan à la Constitución de los Estados Unidos, continuaran en fuerza, hasta que se revocaren por la autoridad competente; y las personas que disfrutan de empleos, continuaran por ahora en ellos, excepto que juren el sostener à dicha constitucion y cumplir fielmente con sus deberes.

El que suscribe, abuelve por las presentes, à todos los habitantes de California de toda fidelidad ulterior à la Republica de Mexico, y les considerará como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; los que se mantengan quietos y pacíficos, serán respetados y protegidos en sus derechos; empero, si alguno tomase armas contra el Gobierno de este Territorio, se opusiese à él, ó instigase à otros que lo hagan, à estos se les considerará como enemigos y serán tratados como tales.

Cuando Mexico envolvió à los Estados Unidos en la guerra, estos no tuvieron tiempo para invitar à los Californios à que se uniesen como amigos à su estandarte, sino que se vieron obligados à tomar posesion del país para prevenir el que alguna Potencia Europea se apoderase de él; al hacer esto, no hay duda que algunos excesos y hechos desautorizados se cometieron por personas empleadas en el servicio de los Estados Unidos, y que en consecuencia, algunos de sus habitantes han sufrido perdidas en sus propiedades: estas perdidas se investigarán diligentemente, y las que sean acreedores à la remuneracion la recibirán.

La California haee años ha padecido grandes disturbios domésticos; las guerras civiles, como fuentes envenenadas, han derramado la calamidad y la pestilencia sobre esta hermosa region. Estos fuentes se han secado ya: el pabellon estrellado flutua sobre California y mientras el sol le da luz, continuará tremolando sobre ella, sobre los naturales del país y sobre todos los demas que encuentran domicilio en su seno; y à su sombra no puede de jure adelantarse la agricultura; y las artes y ciencias floreceran como la simiente en una tierra rica y fértil.

Los Americanos y los Californios formen ahora un solo Pueblo: tengamos pues un solo deseo, una sola esperanza y que esto sea para la paz y tranquilidad de nuestro país. Unámonos como hermanos y esforcemonos mutuamente para mejorar y adelantar este nuestro hermoso país; que dentro de poco no puede dejar de ser no solamente bello, sino tambien rico y feliz.

Hecho en Monterey, Capital de California, este dia primero de Marzo del año de 1847 y de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos 11.

S. W. KEARNY.

Brigadier del Ejercito de los E. U.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Any person who shall purchase a bullock, or a horse, without the legal sale mark on the animal, or a certificate of sale from the person whose brand the animal bears, shall forfeit the animal so purchased or its value, and be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate of this jurisdiction.

17tf

WALTER COLTON,
Chief Magistrate.

OFICINA DE MAGISTRADO,
Monterey, Enero 11 de 1847.

ORDENANZA CON RESPETO AL SERVICIO DE INDIOS.—Sea sabido a toda persona residente en esta jurisdicción de Monterey, que el Magistrado de dicha jurisdicción de acuerdo con el consejo ha decretado lo siguiente.

Que ninguna persona cualquiera que sea, de aquí en adelante podrá tomar en su servicio ningún Indio sin que este le presente un certificado firmado por el amo a quien servía; certificando que dicho Indio, por su parte, es libre para acomodarse en donde le convenga, y que nada le debe de sueldos avanzados.

Cualquiera persona que tome en su servicio un Indio, sin el requisito arriba expresado, y le da algún dinero ó otra propiedad como en pago adelantado, por sus servicios; perderá el dinero ó propiedad así adelantado; y en caso que haya alguna prueba que algún Indio sea invitado, por cualquiera persona a salir del servicio del amo que le ocupa, con intenciones de acomodarlo en el suyo ó que realmente lo acomoda, bajo el aspecto arriba mencionada, aquel persona será espuesta a una multa, que no excederá al suma de veinte pesos, ni menos que cinco pesos.

23tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado.

Single copies of the Californian can be had at the office
Price 12 1 2 cents.

JUZGADO DE PAZ,

Monterey 5 de Dec. de 1846.

ORDENANZA PARA EVITAR LA VENTA DE PROPIEDAD ROBADA.—Cualquiera persona que compra una vez ó un caballo, sin que tengala venta legal, ó un certificado de venta concedido por el dueño del hierro que el animal lleva sera espuesto a la confiscación del animal así comprado, ó de su valor, como tambien de sufrir una multa que no excederá la suma de veinte pesos a discreción del Pimero Magistrado de esta jurisdicción.

17tf WALTER COLTON, Primera Magistrado
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Monterey, Jan. 11th, 1847.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.—Be it known to all persons residing in the jurisdiction of Monterey, that the Magistrate of said jurisdiction and the board of Council have decreed the following:

That no person whatever shall from henceforth, hire or take into his service any Indian without a certificate from the former employer of that Indian stating that the said employer has no claims on the services of that Indian for wages advanced.

Any person taking into his employment any Indian without such certificate, and advancing any money or property to the said Indian, shall forfeit any money or property so advanced, and if it should be proved that any Indian has been enticed away from the service of his master, the person convicted of having so enticed him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars.

24tf WALTER COLTON, Chief Magistrate.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day entered into Co-partnership under the firm of WARD & SMITH, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business the coast of California.

FRANK WARD,

WILLIAM M. SMITH

Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847.

WARD & SMITH have just received a general assortment of goods by the brig "ELIZABETH," which they offer at very reduced prices at their store on Montgomery street Yerba Buena, January 19th, 1847.

25tf

NOTICE.—SECTION 19. Of an Act of Congress passed March 16, 1802, reads:

"And be it further enacted, That every person who shall procure, or induce a soldier in the Service of the U. States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

C. Q. TOMPKINS, Capt. U. S. Army.
Monterey, California, Feb'y, 26th, 1847.

28 3t

NOTICE.—Mr. James H. Gleason, and Capt. John Vioget, are hereby authorized to collect any accounts due the Bark Don Quixote, previous to this date.

Monterey, Feb. 26th, 1847.

JOHN PATY,
for Paty & Co.

25tf

NOTICE.—All persons on the Coast of California, having demands against the Bark Don Quixote, or owners, previous to this date, are requested to present their accounts to James H. Gleason at Monterey, or to John Paty, for adjustment; as no interest will be allowed until the accounts are presented and adjusted; and all persons indebted to said Bark Don Quixote, previous to Mareh, 1845, are requested to adjust their accounts with James H. Gleason, Capt. John Vioget or with John Paty, within three months from this date, or they will be handed over to their attorney at law for recovery.

Monterey, February 25th, 1847.

JOHN PATY,
JOHN VIOGET.

28tf

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Por las presentes quedan autorizados los Sres. D. Santiago H. Gleason y el Capitan D. Juan Vioget, para cobrar cualesquiera deudas contraídas con la Barca Don Quijote anterior a esta fecha.

Por Paty y Compa.

Monterey 26 de Febrero de 1847. JUAN PATY.

NOTICIA AL PUBLICO.—Todas las personas residentes en la costa de California que tengan reclamos que hacer contra la Barca Don Quijote ó sus dueños, con anterioridad a esta fecha, se servirán presentar sus cuentas a Santiago H. Gleason ó a Juan Paty para su ajustamiento; pues no se abonará ningún interes, mientras las cuentas no se presenten y se ajusten; y todas las personas que adeuden a dicha Barca Don Quijote con anterioridad al mes de Marzo de 1845, se servirán ajustar sus cuentas con Santiago Gleason, el Capitan Juan Vioget ó Juan Paty, dentro de tres meses de esta fecha, pues de lo contrario las cuentas se pasarán a su apoderado legal para su cobro.

Monterey 25 de Febr. de 1847.

JUAN PATY,

25tf

JOHN VIOGET.

Los que abajo firmamos hemos entrado en compañía, esta dia, bajo la firma de VVARD & Smith; con el proposito de negociar por comision general, en la costa de California.

FRANK VVARD,
WILLIAM M. SMITH.

Yerba Buena, Enero 19 de 1847.

26 tf

GOODS.—Paty & Co. have opened store in the building of J Stokes, and have on hand a splendid assortment of goods just landed from the Barque Don Quixote.

15 tf

D JUAN PATY y CO. han abierto una tienda en la casa de D Santiago Stokes, en donde hay un surtido muy esplendido de efectos, acabados de desembarcar de la Barca Don Quixote.

15 tf

CASH STORE. Just received by Bark Don Quixote, an assortment DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, a few ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

27tf

MILTON LITTLE.